ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees and Superintendent

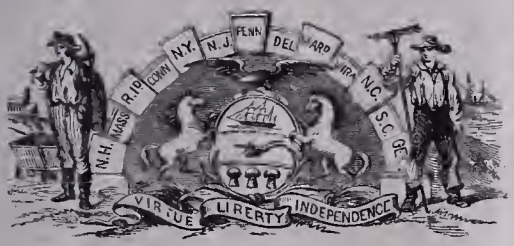
OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

1863.



HARRISBURG:
THEO. F. SCHEFFER, PRINTER.
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Officers of the Hospital.

Board of Trustees.

GEORGE DOCK, M. D , President, Harrisburg.
A. J. JONES, Harrisburg.
S. MILES GREEN, Barree Forge, Huntingdon County.
JOHN L. ATLEE, M. D., Lancaster.
JAMES J. BARCLAY, Philadelphia.
D. W. GROSS, Harrisburg.
J. C. BOMBERGER, Harrisburg.
JOHN H. BRIGGS, Secretary, Harrisburg.
F. B. PENNIMAN, Honesdale, Wayne County.

Superintendent and Physician,

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

Assistant Physicians,

J. A. MILLER, M. D.

Steward,

WM. S. RUTHERFORD.

Matron.

MARY A. WILT.

Treasurer,

JOHN A. WEIR, Harrisburg.

All communications relative to the admission, &c., of Patients, should be addressed to

DR. J. CURWEN, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

Report of Trustees.

To His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requisition of the By-Laws of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, the undersigned, members of the Board of Trustees, respectfully submit to you their thirteenth annual report.

At the date of the last report there were two hundred and sixty-seven patients in the Institution. Since that time, one year ago, there have been admitted one hundred and thirty-four, and one hundred and twenty discharged or died, leaving two hundred and eighty-one under care at the close of the year 1863. The entire number of patients under treatment during the year, has been four hundred and one. Of those remaining in the Hospital, one hundred and twenty-three are supported by the public authorities, and one hundred and fifty-eight by their friends. Of those discharged during the year, twenty-one were restored to health, forty-nine were more or less improved in their mental condition, twenty-seven were regarded as stationary, and twenty-three died.

For a more detailed account of the operations of the Hospital during the year just closed, the Board of Trustees would refer to the report of the Superintendent.

From the report of the Treasurer, hereunto annexed, it will be seen that the receipts from all sources, during the year, amounted to $57,586 77. Of this amount, $46,969 96 was received for board and clothing of patients, stock and miscellaneous articles sold; the balance, $10,616 81, was made up by $7,500 00 as a part of the State appropriation of 1862, and $3,000 00 part of the State appropriation of 1863, and a balance in the treasury of $116 81, on the 31st of December, 1862.

The expenditures for the year amounted to $57,415 21, leaving

a balance in the treasury, on the 31st of December, 1863, of $171 56.

The above statements prove the financial condition of the Hospital to be in a most healthful and encouraging state; the expenditures, notwithstanding the increased rate of prices for all the articles necessary for its support, being over five thousand dollars less than the amount of expenditures during the previous year. This is, to a great degree, owing to the promptness with which a large number of those indebted to the Institution have paid up their accounts, thus enabling the officers of the Hospital to make all their purchases to more advantage, having paid cash for every article purchased, and being able to come out at the end of the year entirely free of debt, and with a small balance in the treasury, after having met some heavy and unusual expenses for necessary additions and repairs.

The Board of Trustees deem it proper, at a time when the cost of all articles of household expense has so much increased, to state the reasons which have induced them not to advance the rate of board beyond what has been the charge for many years past. In their first report, the Board held the following language: "The Board of Trustees, in arranging the price of board chargeable to counties or townships for their indigent insane, have fixed it at so low a rate as to render the cost, even of their permanent support in the Hospital, no objection to their enjoying the important advantages which it offers. This low rate of board, at which patients who are a public charge are received, is well known to the Trustees to be much below the actual cost of treating the insane in any well conducted institution in this section of the country, but the experience of neighboring States has shown conclusively, that where a different system has been tried, it has proved unsatisfactory, and an enlightened public sentiment has soon demanded, that it should be changed for one that seemed more likely to secure to those for whose benefit it was specially intended, the full advantages of the provision made by the State, and that the deficiency from this cause, should be made up by a special appropriation from the State Treasury."

Every year's experience has conclusively shown the justice of the policy adopted at the opening of the Institution, and they believe, that with a clear and full understanding of the reasons

which influenced them, the public will also agree that that course is wisest and best.

In nearly one-half of the counties of this Commonwealth, the support of the insane devolves on the townships of which they are resident, and, in the large number of these townships, the burden of the taxation, for all purposes, falls on a limited number, and that often very small, and any addition to that taxation bears heavily on each individual. Many townships have the support of one, two, and sometimes three insane at the same time, who are violent, troublesome and dangerous to the safety and welfare of the neighborhood.

Many of these cases are very destructive of clothing and bedding, during the period of their greatest excitement, and these expenses must be added to the ordinary charge for board and medical attendance. Even at the present rate of board, two dollars and fifty cents a week, many of the townships complain of the heavy tax to which they are subjected, and in this connection, it must be borne in mind that the clothing of nearly all of this class of patients is furnished directly by the Hospital.

The average annual expense for the board, medical attendance and clothing of each patient, for a period of twelve years, has been $232.

Two classes of the insane would be seriously affected by any increase of the rate of board. The first class is the recent, or those in whom the insanity has just been manifested, and for whose restoration it is imperatively requisite that they be placed under medical treatment at the earliest possible period. If compelled to remain at home, by the unwillingness or inability of those whose duty it is to take charge of them and place them in the Hospital, the almost inevitable result will be that they will continue insane, and be a burden on that community during the remainder of their lives, while, if placed under proper medical treatment, they would most probably be restored, and aid in bearing their proportion of the expenses of the community of which they form a part. The other class are those who have been insane a long period, and who are either at this time in the Hospital for custodial care, or who may be at large but require to be placed under care. One of these would be removed from the Hospital and allowed to roam at large, a terror to the inhabitants, or be confined in some room to receive

treatment inferior to that bestowed upon the domestic animals; and the other would be excluded altogether from what was designed specially for them, the benefit of this Hospital.

The designation of the Institution, "for the insane poor of this Commonwealth," would seem to point out very clearly the intention of those by whom it was established, and (to use language employed in a previous report of this Board) "the public will readily understand that poor-house rates, or a sum that merely provides food enough to support life, and clothing enough to prevent actual suffering, can be no criterion of what is required in providing for the safe custody and proper treatment of patients laboring under so serious a disease as insanity.

The food and clothing of the insane constitute but a small item of the expenses of such an institution. Individuals of practical skill and experience, devoting their whole time to the service of the Hospital, are required in all its departments; numerous, kind and faithful attendants are necessary; all the resources of the medical art are to be freely used, while numerous arrangements, peculiar in kind and often costly, within doors and without, tending to occupy and amuse the patients, are indispensable in every Institution which expects to compare favorably with the best of our own country, or to confer on the community the benefits they have a right to expect from it.

Insanity is a disease, from which no age or class can claim exemption, and the State Hospital, while nobly providing for those who are visited with the double affliction of poverty and insanity, will also be resorted to by citizens from every walk of life. It becomes us, therefore, to see that it is fully provided with every needful means, and so liberally managed, that no one need ever hesitate to commit to its wards his dearest friends, should insanity ever overtake them."

A moment's reflection will convince any one that to comply with these conditions, some additional means must be provided to furnish these appliances and make up the deficiency between the actual cost and the amount received, and the Board of Trustees have always believed that the benevolence, the philanthropic spirit and the natural feeling of State pride, that this Hospital should not fall behind those of other States, would induce the Legislature to grant the small sum needed.

Another branch of this subject demands consideration in this connection. The large majority of those supported by their friends, or from their own property, belong to that class of the community who are able to live in comparative comfort so long as they are in health. Insanity seizes on some member of the family, and all the tender care of relatives only adds to the suspicious mind fresh fuel for the delusions which haunt it, and a removal is demanded by every dictate of prudence and friendship.

At the present rate fixed by the Board for private patients, they are able, with great effort and often by considerable sacrifice, to place their afflicted friends in the Hospital for treatment with every prospect of restoration. A slight increase of the rate of board would prove a virtual exclusion of a large number of this class, a subjection of the family to the alarm and anxiety consequent on the excited, irresponsible acts of one of its members, and a serious detriment to their pursuit of their daily duties and consequent means of support. In addition to this, there is also a class who have a fixed income, just sufficient, with the most careful management, to provide for their maintenance, and who can be best cared for in the Hospital, and thus relieve their friends of a great amount of attention and anxiety.

It is certainly an act of great benevolence, and cannot fail to be a source of great gratification and pleasurable reflection to all who may have added their influence, to provide the means by which all these classes may be afforded the opportunity of enjoying the advantages of hospital treatment without increasing their claims on their relatives, friends or neighbors.

It will be remembered, that at the suggestion of the Board of Trustees, a special act was passed during the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the Board to effect an "Insurance against fire on the State Lunatic Hospital," and an appropriation of three thousand dollars granted for that purpose. The Board have secured an insurance to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, perpetual, at a premium of five per cent., making three thousand dollars paid in all to the following companies, in each of which there is $10,000 insurance, to wit: Insurance Company of North America, $10,000: Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, $10,000; Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $10,000; Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, $10,000; American Fire Insurance Company,

$10,000; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $10,000, making in all the aforesaid amount of sixty thousand dollars.

The original heating apparatus of the Hospital was too limited in its capacity, and has been the subject of bitter complaint and the source of annoyance and discomfort every year since the erection and occupation of the Hospital. Being such an expensive item, the Board of Trustees from year to year tried every expedient to improve the machinery and its operations, and overcome this evil. An additional small boiler was erected at a moderate cost, some eighteen months ago, which it was hoped would make up the deficiency of steam to render the Hospital comfortable, but when very cold weather came on it proved to be a failure, and the uncomfortable condition the Board found many of the wards to be in, upon their frequent visits, finally convinced them of the imperative necessity of no longer attempting to make shift with the old boilers, which were so thoroughly proved to be inadequate to fulfill the purposes required of them; but humanity and justice impelled the Board to make arrangements, during the summer months of last year to take down the old boilers at once and replace them with others of an improved kind and greater capacity, even though the expense attending the same should be considerable, and apparently a heavy item of outlay in the way of improvement. For, whilst the Trustees feel it their religious duty to endeavor to manage this valuable and extensive establishment with the greatest prudence and strictest surveillance as to a wise economy being exercised in all its operations and expenditures, they also feel a just sensibility of the responsible character of their trust in behalf of the interests, health and comfort of the poor, unfortunate, helpless inmates whose claim upon this Board, that justice may be done them and proper care taken of them is quite equal to its obligations in behalf of the pecuniary interests of the State. After mature deliberation, and a consultation with several able practical mechanics as to the best forms of boilers, etc., the Board of Trustees made a contract for two new boilers at a cost of six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; this includes the iron and putting them together, with everything necessary to generate steam. The old boilers, which were disposed of to the best advantage, had a capacity of twenty-one horse power each, and the small one put up last winter was eight horse power, making for the three boilers fifty horse power.

The new boilers have each a capacity of not less than sixty horse power, which will make combined more than double the quantity of steam heretofore furnished the Hospital from the three old boilers, whilst the improvements in their construction will enable a much larger amount of steam to be generated with a given quantity of coal than could be obtained from the original boilers.

One of the new boilers has been in its place and in operation for some weeks past, and the Trustees congratulate themselves most heartily upon an improvement which already gives evidence of its entire success and satisfaction, and one which has long since been loudly called for. Owing to the high price of material and labor at this time these boilers cost more than they would have done in ordinary times, but the Board of Trustees feel that they should have been derelict of duty had they postponed the purchase and erection of them any longer, as the patients were really suffering in very cold weather, and in the extreme wards of the Hospital they were found crouching on the floor close to the steam pipes, and many of them covered up in their beds to keep themselves comfortably warm.

At the continued high prices of all the necessaries of life and everything pertaining to the proper support and preservation of the institution, we shall all be well satisfied if the current expenses at the end of the present year do not, comparatively, exceed those of the year just closed.

The Board of Trustees cannot but express their highest appreciation of the valuable services of the worthy Superintendent, Dr. Curwen, whose continued zeal, wisdom and watchful care over his immense and responsible trust, both as to the welfare of his patients and the interests of the State, commands the warmest approbation of this Board, and cannot easily be overrated.

The Assistant Physician of the Hospital, Dr. J. A. Miller, has discharged his duties in a manner most creditable to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent and Board of Trustees.

The Board have observed also, with marked satisfaction, the energy, fidelity and prudence which has characterized the services of the Steward, Mr. W. S. Rutherford, in the discharge of his laborious duties.

The services of our faithful matron, Mrs. M. A. Wilt, and the

uniform kindness and attention of the attendants in the various wards, all deserve a just acknowledgment of the entire satisfaction of this Board with the diligent manner in which they have continued to discharge their respective duties.

In concluding this report, the Board of Trustees most earnestly commend the institution to the fostering care of the Executive and Legislature, with a full assurance that the enlightened spirit and the liberal view of what is due to the character of Pennsylvania and to her afflicted citizens which have heretofore characterized all their proceedings in reference to the State Lunatic Hospital, will sustain it, and with the favor of Divine Providence enable it steadily to increase in usefulness, and to spread its blessings in every section of the commonwealth.

To aid in defraying the necessary expenses of the institution during the present year, it is believed and suggested by the Board that with the exercise of a rigid and wise economy, an appropriation from the State of twelve thousand dollars will be required.

GEO. DOCK, M. D., *President.*
D. W. GROSS,
JNO. L. ATLEE, M. D.,
A. J. JONES,
F. B. PENNIMAN,
JNO. H. BRIGGS, *Secretary.*
JAS. J. BARCLAY,
J. C. BOMBERGER,
S. MILES GREEN.

Report of Superintendent.

To the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—In the retrospect of the year which has just closed, we have most abundant reason for devout and heartfelt gratitude to an Allwise Superintending Providence, for the exemption of our household from all epidemics and sickness; for the tranquillity enjoyed during a period of the most intense and painful excitement throughout the whole community, and for the amount of benefit we have been able to confer on those who have been the recipients of our care and attention.

The pleasure of seeing one, committed to our charge in a state of mental chaos, restored entirely to their right mind, and feelingly appreciating the service rendered, is alloyed too often by the premature removal of others who have passed from the state of high excitement and disorder of mind into a calmer mood, but fretful, irritated at everything done, and in a mood to misconstrue the best conceived intentions of friends and of all who have had charge of them. The well-meant, but injudicious conduct of friends in the removal of persons who have passed the first stage of their disorder and are just entering on the most critical period, has frequently defeated the cherished hopes of their early restoration, and often leads to a more prolonged period of mental disorder, if not to a permanent state of mental alienation. This subject has been so admirably and judiciously stated by one of our best writers, Dr. I. Ray, that I cannot forbear quoting his words. "It is precisely in this transition period of the disease, when its graver effects have been succeeded by a morbid irritability of the brain, producing unusual restlessness and impatience,—the period when, of all others, is needed their willing co-operation, because the patient's hopes and efforts to obtain his release are then the greatest obstacles to be encountered in the work of restoration,—it is just then, I say,

that one has the most occasion to deplore their misjudged interference. He admits that he was very ill when he came in, but declares that he has recovered entirely, and was never better in his life; for he eats, works, and feels as well as ever, and it is downright cruelty and oppression to keep him from his family and business. He appeals to their affection and their sense of right, and, to quicken their sympathies in his behalf, he may insinuate that his treatment in the hospital is not exactly what they would approve. In the severer grades of this condition, he may even endeavor to excite their apprehensions by the fearful prediction that he will soon become a fool or a maniac like the rest of them. Too often friends are moved by such appeals from those they love and respect. They try to persuade themselves that such discontent is worse than any possible consequences of a premature removal; they fear to incur the patient's displeasure; and finally work themselves into the belief that the doctor is unnecessarily scrupulous, perhaps governed by interested views. Now, we know that this trait which makes so strong an impression on them, is one of the most common phenomena of insanity, and is indicative of *morbid action in the brain*. We also know, that under a longer perseverance it will finally disappear, and be succeeded by a calm and contented spirit, in which the patient has less confidence in his own strength, and is more willing to be guided by the advice of others. We also know that a return to customary scenes and pursuits will only aggravate rather than relieve this restless feeling, and in a large proportion of cases, he goes back in a condition less promising than the first. I have no hesitation in saying that many of the incurables that form so large a share of the inmates of our hospitals, have been made so by the interference of well-meaning but injudicious friends."

The admissions into the Hospital during the year which closed December 31st, 1863, were one hundred and thirty-four; males, seventy-eight, and females fifty-six. The discharges during the same period were one hundred and twenty; males, seventy-four, and females forty-six. The whole number under treatment in the course of the year, was four hundred and one, and the number remaining in the Hospital on December 31st, 1863, was two hundred and eighty-one; males, one hundred and forty-eight, and females one hundred and thirty-three.

Of the Discharged there were:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Restored	16	5	21
Improved	30	19	49
Stationary	16	11	27
Died	12	11	23
	74	46	120

Adding these to those of previous years, we will have:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Restored	187	134	321
Improved	234	158	392
Stationary	296	190	486
Died	138	95	233
	855	577	1,432

The causes of death were, twelve cases from the exhaustion of chronic mania: four cases from the exhaustion of acute mania: one case of apoplexy; one case of dysentery; two cases of paralysis; one case from epilepsy; one from softening of the brain and one from disease of the lungs.

The forms of mental disorder at the time of admission may be classed under the following heads:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute	308	172	480
" chronic	261	136	397
" epileptic	45	13	58
" puerperal		30	30
Monomania	23	7	30
Melancholy	234	285	519
Dementia	116	53	169
Imbecility	12	6	18
Idiocy	2	1	3
Delirium	1	6	7
Not Insane	2		2
	1,004	709	1,713

Age at which Insanity was first developed.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years of age	6	8	14
Between 10 and 20	94	65	159
" 20 and 30	296	190	486
" 30 and 40	298	198	496
" 40 and 50	176	151	327
" 50 and 60	84	68	152
" 60 and 70	38	21	59
" 70 and 80	12	8	20
	1,004	709	1,713

Duration of Insanity previous to admission.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 year and less	572	433	1,005
2 years	140	99	239
From 3 to 5 years	166	98	264
" 6 to 10 "	92	44	136
" 10 to 20 "	29	31	60
Upwards of 20 "	5	4	9
	1,004	709	1,713

Social Condition.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	386	360	746
Widowed	40	87	127
Single	578	262	840
	1,004	709	1,713

Assigned Causes.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill Health	86	101	187
Domestic Trouble	65	129	194
Grief		3	3
Millerism	1	3	4
Spiritual Rappings	1		1
Excessive Study	2	1	3
Disappointment	4		4
Over-exertion	18	5	23
Epilepsy	42	13	55
Fright	5	10	15
Intemperance	49	2	51
Religious Excitement	4	2	6
Puerperal		51	51
Opium Eating	3	4	7
Loss of Sleep	3	1	4
Disease of Brain	7	1	8
Failure in Business	2		2
Anxiety	3	3	6
Trouble	63	48	111
Disordered Menstruation		40	40
Injury of the Head	9	5	14
Loss of Memory	4		4
Ill Treatment	1	1	2
Masturbation	52	1	53
Excesses	14		14
Novel Reading		2	2
Exposure to Sun	4		4
Want of Occupation	1		1
Mortified Pride	1		1
Public Excitement	15		15
Pecuniary Troubles	5		5
Not assigned	540	283	823
	1,004	709	1,713

Place of Birth.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania	780	568	1,348
England	16	17	33
Scotland	3	3	6
Ireland	89	63	152
Wales	8	7	15
Germany	65	33	98
Italy	1		1
Belgium	1		1
France	2		2
Switzerland	2		2
West Indies		1	1
Maine	1	1	2
New Hampshire	1		1
Vermont	1	1	2
Massachusetts	2	1	3
Connecticut	2	1	3
New York	13	6	19
New Jersey	3		3
Delaware	1	2	3
Maryland	10	1	11
Virginia	1	2	3
North Carolina	1		1
Florida		1	1
Louisiana		1	1
Ohio	1		1
	1,004	709	1,713

Occupation.

Males.

Apprentice	1
Artist	1
Author	1
Baker	1
Barber	1
Blacksmiths	16
Boat Builder	1
Boatmen	2
Bookbinder	1
Brickmaker	1
Butchers	5
Cabinetmakers	8
Carpenters	20
Clergymen	5
Clerks	27
Coach-trimmer	1
Coopers	7
Dentists	3
Druggists	2
Dyers	2
Engravers	2
Farmers	331
Gardeners	2
Gas-fitter	1
Glass-blower	1
Gold-beater	1
Innkeepers	2
Laborers	262
Lawyers	11
Livery Stable Keeper	1
Lumbermen	4
Machinists	4
Marines	4
Masons	8
Merchants	35
Millers	8
Millwright	1
Miners	20
Moulder	1
Musician	1
Nailers	3
Painters	6
Papermaker	1
Pedlars	2
Physicians	10
Plasterers	3
Printers	4
Ropemaker	1
Saddlers	3
Sailors	2
Shoemakers	19
Silversmith	1
Soldiers	7
Stone-cutter	1
Students	10
Tailors	19
Tanner	1
Teachers	15
Tinners	5
Tobacconists	4
Umbrella-maker	1
Weavers	7
Wheelwrights	4
No occupation	70
	1,004

Females.

Housewives	343
Daughters of Farmers	38
Domestics	41
Housekeepers	3
Teachers	8
Milliners	5
Tailoress	1
Seamstresses	10
No occupation	260
	709

The following exhibit will show that the operations of the farm, and of the garden have been carried on with the same degree of success which has marked them in previous years:

FARM.

Value of crops raised,	$2,844 00
Expenses,	1,057 52
	$1,786 48

DAIRY.

Value of milk and stock sold,	$3,955 00
Expenses,	1,558 20
	$2,396 80

GARDEN.

Value of vegetables raised,	$3,263 00
Expenses,	685 94
	$2,577 06

The alterations and improvements in the heating apparatus, directed by the Board, have been pushed forward as rapidly as the character of the work and the peculiar difficulties of the times would allow. Extensive changes were made in the arrangement of the steam pipes in the air chambers, so as to make them conform more nearly to what the experience, gained since they were put up in 1851, has shown to be best. Further improvements will be required, to make the apparatus what it should be, but these can be made at another time with very little additional expense. The removal of the old boilers was commenced immediately after the Board had decided to substitute new and more capacious boilers. This required a great amount of labor and time, and was not finished until the month of October.

Owing to a variety of causes peculiar to the state of public affairs during the summer and fall, the boiler which should have been in operation in October could not be finished until late in November, and steam could not be raised in it until early in December. During all this time, we were obliged to depend on stoves,

put up in certain rooms, for only in a few places were any chimney flues to be found which could be used. By the aid of these, and great care and attention in clothing and bedding, the patients were prevented from that severe suffering, which might have resulted in serious sickness: but most providentially, no cases of illness occurred, though great discomfort was experienced by all the household. We have been able to keep the house reasonably warm with the boiler now in use, and have every reason to believe that when the other shall be finished and in operation, the Hospital will be most thoroughly warmed in all parts.

The peculiar construction of these boilers makes them very rapid generators of steam from the large surface of water exposed to the action of the heat, the very complete manner in which all the combustible material of the coal is made available, and the small waste of heat.

The front portion, or fire box, is in the form of a truncated cone, whose base is seven feet, and the height seven feet nine inches, and the depth from front backwards, is six feet and nine inches. This rests on a cast iron bed plate, supported by brickwork, with large iron doors to the ash pit in front. In this bed plate, directly over the ash pit, are two openings, each two feet and ten inches wide, extending from side to side, and raised projections on each side of these openings support the fire-grate, which is six feet wide by five feet from front to back. Between the inner and outer sheets, of which this portion of the boiler is formed, is a space of six inches extending all around the front and two sides, and gradually widening to the top of the crown sheet. The distance from the grate-bars to the crown sheet is three feet, and from the crown sheet to the top of the boiler is three feet and six inches, giving ample steam room. The whole is thoroughly stayed by strong braces and provided with every requisite facility of cleaning out the space between the sheets. The fire doors are made double; the outer plate with large openings and the inner plate pierced with openings of a quarter inch in diameter, so as to admit a stream of fresh air, in small jets, directly over the fire, for the more rapid combustion of the gas.

Back of the fire-box, is a cylinder eighteen feet in length and five feet in diameter, through the length of which pass five flues, each one foot in diameter; and attached to this cylinder, under-

neath, is a drum, twelve feet long and two feet in diameter. Into the upper part of the end of this drum nearest the fire-box, the supply pipe for water passes, and at the lower part of the other end, is a pipe to carry off the water into a well, so as to carry away any impurity or sediment from the boiler. The supply of water to the boiler is in a great part furnished by the condensed steam returning from the radiators in the air chambers.

The course of the hot air and smoke, is from the furnace directly back through the five flues, then between the cylinder and the drum to the back of the ash pit, and then under the drum out into the chimney, traversing a distance of seventy-five feet before it enters the chimney, during which it has parted with by far the greater part of its available heat.

These boilers are made in the very best manner, by Messrs. Stanhope & Suplee, of the Bridgewater Iron Works, Frankford. Philadelphia, of first quality Charcoal Iron, furnished by Messrs. Charles L. Bailey & Brother, of Harrisburg.

The building authorized by the Board, for an out-kitchen and store-room, was not finished until late in the summer, arising from the impossibility of obtaining workmen at an earlier period. It is thirty-seven feet long and fifteen feet wide in the inside, has a cellar under it for the storage of all those articles which have any tendency to impart their peculiar flavor to the air of the main building; the main story has a kitchen, with two large steam boilers, to be used in winter for cooking such articles of food as give forth a pungent odor, and in summer, for the preparation of the various vegetables for winter use, a large store of which we have been in the practice of laying by each year. The other part is used as a store-room for flour and such purposes.

Over the kitchen is a dark, well-ventilated room, for the storage of hams and all such things as require to be kept in a dark room in warm weather.

This building will prove one of the most valuable improvements which have been made about the Hospital.

We have received, at different periods during the year, occasional numbers of different papers; but the following papers have been received regularly, and our thanks are tendered to the editors for their liberality and kindness in sending their papers to those who prize them so much :

The editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph has kindly sent us, each week, the exchanges of that paper.

Presbyterian Banner and Advocate, Pittsburgh.
Lutheran and Missionary, Philadelphia.
Church Advocate, Lancaster.
Christian Instructor, Philadelphia.
Saturday Morning Post, Pittsburgh.
Union Star and Lewisburg Chronicle.
Sunbury Gazette.
Sunbury American.
Herald and Examiner, Lancaster.
Lancaster Intelligencer.
Erie Weekly Gazette.
Valley Spirit, Chambersburg.
Perry County Freeman.
Fulton Republican.
Democrat and Sentinel, Ebensburg.
Bradford Reporter.
Delaware County American.
Raftsman's Journal.
Clearfield Republican.
Bedford Enquirer,
Montrose Democrat.
Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
Godey's Lady's Book, "
Arthur's Home Magazine, "
Lehigh Register, Allentown.
Lewistown Gazette.
True Democrat, Lewistown.
Juniata Sentinel.
Juniata Register.
Columbia Spy.
Compiler, Gettysburg.
Young's Erie City Dispatch.
Harrisburg Weekly Telegraph.
Reporter and Tribune, Washington.
Crawford Democrat.
Crawford Journal.
Crawford County Record.
Doylestown Democrat.
American Republican, West Chester.
Jeffersonian. "
Muncy Luminary.
Pennsylvania Argus, Greensburg.
Lebanon Advertiser.
Huntingdon Globe.
Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg.
Armstrong Democrat.
Columbia Democrat, Bloomsburg.
Berks and Schuylkill Journal.
Wayne County Herald.
Weekly Bulletin, Philadelphia.
Unabhængiger Republikaner, Allentown.
Lutherische Zeitschrift.

Through the liberality and kindness of the Trustees of the Philadelphia fund, the Hospital has been placed in the possession of a valuable life-like, and life-size portrait of Miss Dix, who labored so actively and effectually in the early establishment of this Hospital.

With the interest of the remaining investment of the Philadelphia fund, we have been able, each year, to add to our stock of magic lantern slides, so that we are able to give exhibitions with explanatory lectures, on three evenings of each week, during seven or eight months of the year.

To Levi Morris, of Lower Merion, Montgomery County, we are indebted for a liberal donation for the instruction and benefit of the patients.

Our household derived much profit and pleasure from the lecture of Rev. Franklin Moore, on "Action;" from the series of lectures on the Holy Land, by Rev. W. C. Cattell; from an interesting religious service held by several members of the Society of Friends, and also from the ministrations of those clergymen who have favored us during the past year.

Dr. S. S. Schultz resigned his position early in the year, to enter the military service. His resignation was accepted with regret,

from a full knowledge of his singular ability and peculiar fitness for the duties in which he had been so long engaged.

Dr. T. F. Campbell entered on the duties of assistant Physician early in May, and resigned early in November, to enter into private practice, in which, it is hoped, he will meet with the success he so much deserves.

Dr. J. A. Miller continues to discharge the duties of assistant Physician, with an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the patients and the best interests of the Hospital.

The Steward, Wm. S. Rutherford, and the Matron, Mrs. Mary A. Wilt, have continued to discharge their duties with great credit. in a period marked by more than usual difficulty in the proper management of the domestic arrangements of every Institution.

Unusual difficulty has been experieneed in securing the services of efficient men for attendants, and the very great number of changes which have taken place in that special serviee, has very seriously interfered with the careful and proper management of the male wards.

To all those who have discharged their duty fully in the places respectively assigned them, we are under obligations, for the degree of success which has marked the operations of the Hospital during the year.

The labors and duties of another year, more than ordinarily eventful in the history of our State and Country, have been performed in the consciousness of much imperfection and many shortcomings in the attainment of the highest good desired, but with the added experience of each year to enable us to shun the errors to which all human judgments are liable, we go forward in humble. trustful reliance on Divine Wisdom and goodness to guide, to direct and to guard in all the cares and responsibilities which the year may bring forth.

JOHN CURWEN.

January 14th, 1864.

Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures.

To the Trustees of the
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN:—I have already submitted to your Auditing Committee a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1863, which, together with the vouchers for all payments made, have been examined by them and approved.

I now submit the following summary of the same, which will be accompanied by the Steward's statement, setting forth specifically the kind and cost of the articles purchased, and of expenses incurred, under their respective heads:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the treasury Dec. 31, 1862	$116 81
Appropriation of 1862, received of State Treasurer	7,500 00
" 1863, " " "	3,000 00

Revenue of the Hospital from the following sources, viz.:

For board and medical attendance of patients	$42,401 48	
" clothing furnished	3,874 58	
" damages done by patients	195 80	
" stock sold	229 75	
" miscellaneous articles sold	268 35	
		46,969 96
		$57,586 77

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers from Oct. 1, 1862 to Oct. 1, 1863	$3,425 00	
Incidentals, including expenses incurred by the Superintendent by direction of Trustees, in attending meeting of Superintendents of Hospitals $27	304 40	
Cash paid Steward's orders as set forth in his statement	53,685 81	
		57,415 21
Balance in treasury Dec. 31, 1863		$171 56

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. WEIR,
Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, *Jan.* 14, 1864.

We, the subscribers, appointed to examine the account of John A. Weir, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, do certify that we have examined the same for the period embraced in the foregoing statement, viz.: from January 1st, 1863, to December 31st, 1863, inclusive, and find the same to be correct.

A. J. JONES,
D. W. GROSS,
Auditing Committee.

Steward's Annual Statement

OF EXPENSES EMBRACED IN ORDERS DRAWN ON THE TREASURER,

From January 1st, 1863 to December 31st, 1863.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

Flour, 395 bbls	$2,840 45
Corn Meal, 64 bush	56 05
Buckwheat Flour, 2,157 lbs	95 66
Bran Flour, 1,560 lbs	38 60
Beef, 66,601 lbs	3,925 42
Pork and Sausage, 4,574 lbs	428 61
Ham, 9,756 lbs	1,275 63
Dried Beef, 737 lbs	96 72
Poultry, 801 lbs	72 09
Butter, 13,184 lbs	2,833 54
Eggs, 248 doz	34 92
Lard, 1,163 lbs	133 59
Sugar, 12,429 lbs	1,735 13
Browned Rye, 8,414 lbs	378 65
Tea, 1,181 lbs	1,133 38
Chocolate, 25 lbs	10 00
Potatoes, 475 bush	387 85
Rice, 1,157 lbs	121 38
Fish, (salt and fresh)	368 17
Syrup, 426 galls	256 91
Apple-butter, 58 galls	35 94
Coal, 1,157 tons	4,916 18
Gas, 452,500 ft	1,918 13
Candles, 364 lbs	91 00
Lamp Oil, 31 galls	27 13
Hard Soap, 4,050 lbs	349 00
Soft Soap, 50 bbls	87 50
Washing Soda, 3,184 lbs	135 74
Starch, 519 lbs	43 00
Indigo, 5 lbs	8 00
Vinegar, 353 galls	58 84
Table Oil	20 00
Cheese, 966 lbs	151 83
Farina and Cornstarch	26 60
Arrow Root and Barley	2 50
Crackers, 150 lbs	15 35
Apples, 178 bush	165 00
Peaches, 10 bush	14 25
Dried Apples, 544 lbs	39 32
Cranberries, 80 qts	12 26
Grapes, Quinces and Melons	1 90
Berries, 707 boxes	68 89
Lemons, Oranges and Raisins	26 48
Hominy and Grits	3 54
G A Salt, 22 sacks	50 20
Pepper, 101 lbs	37 90
Mustard, 29 lbs	10 67
Spices	4 18
Saleratus and Baking Soda	19 57
Castile Soap, 33 lbs	8 04
Toilet and Shaving Soap	23 68
Matches, 14 gross	12 90
Shoe Blacking	3 70
Miscellaneous	2 75
	$23,714 22

FURNITURE.

American Flag	$ 8 00
Mattrasses	240 15
Burlaps, 1332 yds	239 76
Sheeting, 1055 yds	386 35
Blankets, 120 pair	515 50
Carpets, 74½ yds	88 01
Rugs and Mats	16 75
Floor Cloth	3 78
Carpet, Tacks and Hammers	6 14
Chairs	86 50
Lounge	20 00
Marble Top Table	19 00
Window Curtain, 146 yds	32 07
Towelling, 64 yds	16 00
Table Linen	5 25
Table Cutlery and Spoons	31 63
Tin Ware and Repairs	87 46
Flesh Forks	6 00
Knife Basket	38
Stoves and Pipe	31 38
Coal Scuttles and Shovels	5 32
Steam Kettle, 85 galls	100 00
Iron Sink	5 00
Crockery, Glass and Queensware	222 34
Brittania Tea Set	10 00
Cedar Ware	9 99
Brooms, 24 doz	63 00
Sweeping, Dusting and Wall Brushes	30 65
Brush Handles	2 25
Hand Scrubs and Clamps	7 88
Baskets	9 53
Looking Glasses	7 35
Combs	6 40
Shears, Scissors and Razors	13 01
Razor Strops	5 13
Clothes, Hair, Lather & Tooth Brushes	19 00
Lanterns and Lamps	4 58
Clothes Baskets	6 62
Clothes Lines and Pins	4 00
Zinc Rubbers	3 38
Coffee-mill	8 88
Cork Screws	1 20
Molasses Gates	1 66
Shoe Brushes	31
Oil Cloth	1 80
Miscellaneous	98
	$2,390 37

CLOTHING.

Material for Clothing	$1,995 93
Ready-made	730 10
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Repairs	532 67
Hats and Caps	37 50
	$3,296 20

MEDICINE.

Wine, 36 galls	$34 80
Porter	53 25
Drugs and Medicines	390 56
	$508 61

REFUNDED.

Overpaid Board Refunded	$311 61

STABLE.

Feed, Grain, 565 bush	$319 72
Hay, 14,803 lbs	135 54
Straw, 7,049 lbs	33 15
Carriage for Patients	160 00
Germantown Dearborn	110 00
Repairs to Wagons and Carriage	92 46
Harness and Repairs	74 85
Harness Oil	3 55
Curry Combs	58
Chamois, Sponges, &c	87
Horse Shoeing	45 75
Wages of Coachman	172 00
	$1,148 47

REPAIRS—Ordinary.

Paints, Oil, Glass and Putty	$123 94
Painting, Dome, Portico and Room	87 32
Repairs to Engines and Pumps	379 82
" " Pulleys in Wash Room	157 40
" Wringer	11 30
" Ranges	60 63
" Heater in Museum	4 83
" Smoke Stack	19 50
" Spouting and Gutters	18 00
Iron Pipe and Fittings	259 00
Iron and Brass Castings	93 20
Grate Bars, 6,100 lbs	213 43
Gum and Hemp Packing	178 59
Brick, 13,600	136 00
Bricklaying, Paving, &c	219 02
Lime and Sand	19 43
Plastering and Material	236 95
Lumber	118 43
Locks, Bolts, Nails, Screws, Hinges, &c	80 32
Ventilator on Wash House	12 25
Hoop Iron	10 05
Vice Screw	5 00
Pokers	4 50
Wire Screen	4 50
Glue	3 05
Brass and Copper Wire	3 79
Sash Cord	1 25
	$2,421 50

REPAIRS—Extraordinary.

Out Kitchen	$695 08
New Boilers (on acc't)	3,397 35
Altering Boiler Room, Pipe, Valves, &c	730 22
Rebuilding Oven	71 22
Roofing and Plastering Engine House	282 16
New Water Pump	142 84
	$5,318 88
Ordinary	2,421 50
	$7,740 38

FARM.

Feed—Grain, 299 bush. Corn	$261 28
Straw, 30 bundles	4 50
Horse	120 00
Hay Ladders	22 50
Repairs to Farm Implements	46 67
" Harness	20 30
Setting Post and Rail Fence	22 00
Threshing Crop	33 00
Locust Posts	22 63
Curry Combs and Cords	90
Super Phosphate	13 84
Horse Shoeing	31 12
Wages of Farmer and Assistant	458 78
	$1,057 52

DAIRY.

Feed—57,627 lbs Chop	$1,080 37
Four Loads Pumpkins	20 00
Hay, 24,097 lbs	163 28
One Cow	30 55
Wages of Herdman and Dairy Maid	264 00
	$1,558 20

GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

Garden Implements	$7 17
" Seeds	51 33
Trees and Shrubbery	36 10
Pickets for Fencing	11 25
Gate Hinges	3 50
Manure, 89 Loads	94 75
Super Phosphate	13 84
Wages of Gardener and Assistant	468 00
	$685 94

WAGES.

Attendance on Patients	$5,968 91
Engineers	600 00
Carpenters	592 22
Firemen	337 00
Baker	258 75
Jobber	172 00
Laundry	892 10
Cooks and Housemaids	1,027 91
	$9,848 89

MISCELLANEOUS.

Freight on Goods	$117 50
Postage	163 15
Attorney Fees	34 69
Survey of Building	15 00
Books, Maps and Stationery	115 17
Printing	136 75
Wharf Rent	25 00
Proposals for Coal	6 00
Sending Patients Home	166 76
Funeral Expenses	272 00
Magic Lantern and Slides	78 25
Gasometer for Magic Lantern	34 80
Rebinding Books	5 25
Tools	22 22
Files, Rasps, &c	14 32
Go-cart	17 35
Pulley Blocks	4 50

Grind Stone	$ 2 44
Gum Hose	5 45
Whitewashing	52 85
Lubricating Oil	69 00
Shovels	2 45
Coal Shovels	4 35
Omnibus Hire	14 00
Grinding Wheat	23 77
Bed Castors and Pulleys	2 21
Repairing Clocks and Watches	14 25
Twine	2 49
Miscellaneous	3 43
	$1,425 40

RECAPITULATION.

Household Expenses	$23,714 22
Furniture	2,390 37
Clothing	3,296 20
Medicine	508 61
Refunded	311 61
Stable	1,148 47
Repairs	7,740 38
Farm	1,057 52
Dairy	1,558 20
Garden and Grounds	685 94
Wages	9,848 89
Miscellaneous	1,425 40
Total	$53,685 81
Total Receipts of Hospital for the year 1863	$46,969 96

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. RUTHERFORD,

Steward.

January 14, 1864.

Bonds and Forms

FORM OF BONDS FOR COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg:

WHEREAS, of of the county of has been admitted a patient in the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, we the directors of the poor of the county of in behalf of the inhabitants of said county, do hereby promise Treasurer of said Hospital, to pay him or his successor in office, the sum of dollars and cents per week, for the board of said so long as he shall continue a patient in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, to provide for suitable clothing, and to pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Steward of the said Hospital, and to remove from said Hospital whenever the room occupied by shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law to be received into said Hospital; and if he shall be removed at the request of before the expiration of six calendar months after admission, to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless he shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture and other property of said Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death.

Payment to be made quarterly in advance, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

Witness our hands this day of A. D. 18

} *Directors of the poor of the county of*

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Form of Physician's Certificate.

I, of do hereby certify, that I have this day seen and examined of in the county of and believe to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the State Lunatic Hospital.

M. D.

18

Request for Admission.

I, of hereby request that of the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Lunatic Hospital.

18

Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we of in the county of are held and firmly bound unto Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

WHEREAS, of of the county of and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his

successors in office, the sum of dollars and cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for suitable clothing, and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove from said Hospital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent: and if he shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after the reception, then if said obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless should be sooner cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages may do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the day of 18

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by order of a court,) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician that he has seen and examined the individual, and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or a friend that the patient may be received into the Hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security, for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance, when brought to the Hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice, judge, directors of the poor of a county, or the overseers of the poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient, sixty-five dollars.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel peticoat, two good dresses, also, a cloak, or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is two dollars and fifty cents a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from three to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the Superintendent, for extra attention and accommodations. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the time of admission, for twenty-six weeks in advance, and quarterly

afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

Form of Application.

The friends of patients making application for admission into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to annex full and complete answers to the following questions:

1. What is the patient's name?
 What is the age?
 Is single or married?
2. Where was born?
 Where is present residence?
3. What is occupation?
 If a female, that of the husband or father.
4. When did the first symptoms of insanity occur, and in what manner?
5. Is this the first attack? if others, when and what were their duration.
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination? and what is its nature?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others? If so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist? Has the patient ever made an attempt? if so, in what manner?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, &c.
 Is the patient cleanly in habits?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane? On the father's or mother's side? Were the parents blood relations?

12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium or tobacco? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits?
13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy, or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge?
14. What is the cause of this attack?
15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind and for how long?
16. Has the patient received any medical treatment? has been bled, cupped or blistered?
17. State any other particulars of the patient's history, which may have a bearing on the present attack.